

experience, counseling, health care, and related support services. The program is intended to prepare participants to obtain and hold gainful employment, pursue further education or training, or satisfy entrance requirements for service in the Armed Forces.

The Proposed Job Corps Center will be developed on land and in buildings now occupied by the United States Navy. The Job Corps would occupy about 35.5 acres of the 403-acre Treasure Island. Treasure Island is located adjacent to Yerba Buena Island and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in San Francisco Bay. Naval Station Treasure Island will be closed by the Department of Defense on September 30, 1997. The Job Corps Center has been proposed as one of the first non-military uses of the base, and is planned for implementation before the base closure is fully complete.

The Job Corps Center would be planned for an optimum capacity of 720 single residents and 130 non-resident students. It is estimated that many of the non-residents would be single parents with up to 60 children that would use child care services available to the Job Corps on Treasure Island. Therefore, a total of 910 people would be served at the Center.

The Job Corps would take possession of a total of 470,347 gross square feet of floor space in twelve existing buildings. The streets, sidewalks, parking lots, and utility systems serving the buildings are in place and mature landscaping is found around many of the structures.

Job Corps' estimates of the rehabilitation work that would be necessary to adapt these buildings to meet the needs of their programs indicates that 3 of the buildings would need no rehabilitation work, 2 would require major renovation and the remaining 7 would require minor to moderate modifications. The buildings that would require no work include the following: Building 363, which houses an existing Job Corps sponsored Culinary Arts school (with about 120 students); Building 368, the cafeteria; and Building 364, which would be reserved for future upgrading by Job Corps' vocational training students. Minor rehabilitation, such as upgrading of fire doors, HVAC, electrical and plumbing systems and interior space conversions to meet Job Corps needs, would be undertaken in Buildings 369, 450, 487, 488, and 489. Building 365 would require moderate rehabilitation work to reconfigure the existing space into storage. Loading docks and a freight elevator would be added. An area on the second floor of Building 442, the 3-year

old medical/dental building would be reconfigured to provide medical wards.

The buildings slated for major rehabilitation are Buildings 366 and 367. Building 366 would be reconfigured from open bay dormitories to vocational shops. The bathrooms would have to be converted to male/female facilities and an interior elevator would be added. Building 367 would be reconfigured from an open bay dormitory to classroom space. The bathrooms would also have to be reconfigured and an elevator installed.

The only new building anticipated at this time would be a building to house recreational facilities for the students on the "campus". The size and configuration of the building has not been defined, although it is expected that it would be located on what is now a 1.5-acre grassy playing field/landscaped area near Buildings 369, 488 and 489, which would be dormitories.

Treasure Island, the site of the proposed project, is a manmade island of about 403 acres. It was built on Yerba Buena Shoals and a sand spit extending north from Yerba Buena Island between 1936 and 1939 as the site for the Golden Gate International Exposition. The island was constructed from sediments dredged from San Francisco Bay. The Exposition or "World's Fair" opened on the island in February 1939 and had a second run in 1940.

A few months after the Fair closed, the Navy leased Treasure Island from San Francisco and the Yerba Buena-based Naval activities spread out to cover both islands. The island became a major naval facility during World War II, and has operated as a Naval Base continuously since. After the war, the City of San Francisco agreed to trade the deed to Treasure Island in exchange for Government owned land south of San Francisco where the San Francisco International Airport was eventually built.

Existing buildings on Treasure Island, today, includes three Naval training center facilities, 907 family-housing units, 1,000 bachelor quarters, medical/dental clinics, a brig, 5 active piers, recreational facilities, a school and a child-care center, a commissary, a sewage treatment plant, fire station, Naval Public Works department and a variety of other facilities. The Treasure Island Museum is located in the Headquarters building, which is one of only three remaining structures built for the 1939 Exposition.

Treasure Island is considered an urban setting and is located within the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco. As a federal/military enclave within the City, the Island has

not been subject to local planning and zoning regulations; San Francisco is currently beginning work on a reuse plan for conversion of the Island from military to civilian use.

The project will help offset the substantial population and employment losses that are occurring in the Bay Area from the Navy's base closure actions affecting Treasure Island and other nearby facilities. The Job Corps will replace more than 10% of the Navy's current Treasure Island population, which will decline to zero by late 1997.

The Job Corps Center will also provide employment opportunities for teachers and support staff, and will purchase goods and services from the surrounding communities. This will offset a small proportion of the economic losses to the region from the base closure actions. The ability of the Job Corps to begin functioning on the site before the Navy leaves Treasure Island in 1997 is considered a benefit, as it will help smooth the transition from military to civilian employment on the site.

The San Francisco Bay Area is considered one of the most earthquake-prone areas of the United States. Treasure Island lies approximately 11 miles east of the San Andreas Fault and 10 miles west of the Hayward Fault, both major faults. It is estimated that there is a 90 percent probability that one or more large earthquakes (magnitude 7 or greater) will occur in the San Francisco Bay region during the 30-year period between 1990 and 2020.

Since there are no active or buried faults located beneath Treasure Island, the risk of ground rupture due to fault displacement is very low. However, the island is potentially subject to violent to extremely violent ground shaking and there is a high potential for liquefaction in the event of major earthquake. Previous Navy studies of buildings on Treasure Island have determined that only Building 2 and 3 are likely to sustain more than 25 percent damage should a significant earthquake event occur. The Job Corps would have no activities in Buildings 1 or 2. However, the Job Corps will consider seismic forces and risks to buildings occupants when retrofitting the existing Navy buildings to meet Job Corps requirements.

The potential for major seismic activity around the Pacific Rim places Treasure Island at risk to damage from Tsunamis. Tsunamis having a wave height or runup of 8 feet at Treasure Island can be expected to occur once every 200 years. The possibility of a Tsunami is considered to be a low risk, particularly since the Job Corps Center